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MONDAY, November 7, 1774.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress.

ASSOCIATION, &c.

WE his Majesty's most loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the several Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed to represent them in a continental Congress held in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his Majesty, our affection and regard for our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain and elsewhere, affected with the deepest anxiety, and most alarming apprehensions at those Grievances and distresses, with which his Majesty's American subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious deliberation, the state of the whole continent, find, that the present unhappy situation of our affairs, is occasioned by a ruinous system of colony-administration adopted by the British Ministry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enslaving these Colonies, and, with them, the British Empire. In prosecution of which system, various Acts of Parliament have been passed for raising a Revenue in America, for depriving the American subjects, in many instances, of the constitutional trial by jury, exposing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the seas, for crimes alledged to have been committed in America: And in prosecution of the same system, several late, cruel, and oppressive Acts have been passed respecting the town of Boston and the Massachusetts Bay, and also an Act for extending the province of Quebec, so as to border on the western frontiers of these Colonies, establishing an arbitrary government therein, and discouraging the settlement of British subjects in that wide-extended country; thus by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices to dispose the inhabitants to act with hostility against the free Protestant Colonies, whenever a wicked Ministry shall chuse so to direct them.

To obtain redress of these grievances, which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty, and property of his Majesty's subjects in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable measure:—And therefore we do, for ourselves, and the inhabitants of the several Colonies, whom we represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honor, and love of our country, as follows:

First. That from and after the first day of December next, we will not import into British America, from Great-Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever, or from any other place any such goods, wares or merchandize, as shall have been exported from Great-Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any East India tea from any part of the world; nor any molasses, syrrups, paneles, coffee, or piemento, from the British plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the Western Islands; nor foreign Indigo.

Second. That we will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported after the 1st day of December next, after which time, we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.

Third. As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that, from this day, we will not purchase or use any tea imported on account of the East-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the 1st day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East-India tea whatever, nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use any of those goods, wares, or merchandize, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December, except such as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article hereafter mentioned.

Fourth. The earnest desire we have, not to injure our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, induces us to suspend a non-exportation until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time if the said Acts and parts of Acts of the British parliament, herein after mentioned, are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandize or commodity whatsoever, to Great-Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies, except Rice to Europe.

Fifth. Such as are merchants, and use the British and Irish Trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their factors, agents and correspondents, in Great-Britain and Ireland, not to ship any goods to them on any pretence whatsoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant residing in Great-Britain or Ireland, shall directly or indirectly ship any goods, wares or merchandize, for America, in order to break the said non importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public; and, on the same being so done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connexion with such merchant.

Sixth. That such as are owners of vessels will give positive orders to their captains, or masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods prohibited by the said non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate dismission from their service.

Seventh. We will use our utmost endeavours to improve the breed of sheep and increase their numbers to the greatest extent, and to that end, we will kill them as sparingly as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind; nor will we export any to the West-Indies, or elsewhere; and those of us who are or may become overstocked with, or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially to the poorer sort, on moderate terms.

Eight. That we will in our several stations encourage frugality, œconomy, and industry; and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, especially that of wool; and will discountenance and discourage, every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of shews, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning dress, than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for Gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for Ladies, and we will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals.

Ninth. That such as are venders of goods or merchandize, will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but will sell the same at the rates we have been respectively accustomed to do, for twelve months last past.—And if any vender of goods or merchandize, shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Tenth. In case any merchant, trader, or other persons shall import any goods or merchandize after the first day of February next, the same ought forthwith at the election of the owner, to be either re-shipped or delivered up to the committee of the county, or town wherein they shall be imported, to be stored at the risque of the importer, until the non-importation agreement shall cease, or be sold under the direction of the committee aforesaid; and in the last mentioned case, the owner or owners of such goods, shall be reimbursed (out of the sales) the first cost and charges, the profit if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as are immediate sufferers by the Boston Port-Bill; and a particular account of all goods so returned, stored, or sold, to be inserted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandizes shall be imported after the said first day of February, the same ought forthwith to be sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Eleventh. That a committee be chosen in every county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known, and universally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we respectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

Twelfth. That the committee of correspondence in the respective colonies do frequently inspect the entries of their custom-houses, and inform each other from time to time of the true state thereof, and of every other material circumstance that may occur relative to this association.

Thirteenth. That all manufactures of this country be sold at reasonable prices, so that no undue advantage be taken of a future scarcity of goods.

Fourteenth. And we do further agree and resolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourse whatsoever, with any colony or province, in North-America, which shall not accede to, or which shall hereafter violate this association, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freedom, and as inimical to the liberties of their country. *See agreements, pa. 519. 536. 604. 627.*

And we do solemnly bind ourselves and our constituents, under the ties aforesaid, to adhere to this association until such parts of the several Acts of parliament passed since the close of the last war, as impose or continue duties on Tea, Wine, Molasses, Syrups, Paneles, Coffee, Sugar, Piemento, Indigo, Foreign Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, imported into America, and extend the Powers of the Admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American Subject of trial by jury, authorize the Judge's certificate to indemnify the prosecutor from damages, that he might otherwise be liable to from a trial by his peers, require oppressive security from a claimant of ships or goods seized, before he shall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed. And until that part of the Act of the 12. G. 3. chap. 24, entitled, "An Act for the better securing his Majesty's dock yards, magazines, ships, ammunition, and stores," by which, any persons charged with committing any of the offences therein described, in America, may be tried in any shire or county within the realm, is repealed. And until the four Acts passed in the last session of Parliament, viz. That for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston. That for altering the charter and government of the Massachusetts Bay. And that which is entitled "An Act for the better administration of justice, &c." And that "For extending the limits of Quebec, &c. are repealed. And we recommend it to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the respective Colonies, to establish such further regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this Association.

The foregoing Association being determined upon by the CONGRESS, was ordered to be subscribed by the several Members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly.

In Congress, Philadelphia, October 20, 1774.

Signed,

PEYTON RANDOLPH, *President.*

For New-Hampshire. *John Sullivan, Nathaniel Folsom.*

Massachusetts-Bay. *Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine.*

Rhode Island. *Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Ward.*

Connecticut. *Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, Silas Deane.*

New-York. *Isaac Low, John Alsop, John Jay, James Duane, William Floyd, Henry Wisener, S. Boerum.*

(3) See act a-gainst burning Kings Ships page 176— & for admi-nistering Justice, page 509.

(4) See Parl. Act. see pa. 499— Act for al-tering Charles-n pa. 532— & for admi-nistering Justice page 509.

(5) See the Act. page 559.

(6) See the Bill, pa. 499.

(7) See Index, under dama-tions.

(8) See our Comm-ittee, page 629.

(9) See hama of our Com-mittee, page 1087

(10) See in Index under Cong-ress Proc-eedings & Con-ventions.

(11) See agree-ments page, 519. 536. 604. 627 681

(1) See amendment pa. 607. (2) See Index, under Congress Continental. (3) See list of Grievances, pa. 971. (4) See Sea Act, pa. 735. Vol. 1. (5) See Index, under Admiralty Courts, & Jury. (12) See Indexes, under Sea.

New-Jersey. *James Kinsey, William Livingston, Stephen Crane, Richard Smith.*

Pennsylvania. *Joseph Gallaway, John Dickinson, Charles Humphreys, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Ross.*

New-Caſtle, &c. *Cæſar Rodney, Thomas M'Keane, George Read.*

Maryland. *Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnſon, William Paca, Samuel Chaſe.*

Virginia. *Richard Henry Lee, George Waſhington, P. Henry, jun. Richard Bland, Benjamin Harriſon, Edmund Pendleton.*

North-Carolina. *William Hooper, Joſeph Hewes, R. Caſwell.*

South-Carolina. *Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Chriſtopher Gadſden, John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge.*

[The foregoing ASSOCIATION is copied exactly from the Newport Edition—But we find by the New-York Gazette the following Omiſſion in the Tenth Article, which the Reader is deſired to correct.

Tenth. In Caſe any Merchant, Tader, or other Perſons, ſhall import any Goods or Merchandize, *after the firſt Day of December, and before the firſt Day of February next*, the ſame ought forthwith at the election of the owner, &c.]

The Addreſs of the Grand Congreſs to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies) concludes as follows,

" At this unhappy period, we have been authorized and directed to meet and conſult together for the welfare of our common country. We accepted the important truſt with diffidence, but have endeavoured to diſcharge it with integrity. Tho' the ſtate of theſe colonies would certainly juſtify other meaſures than we have adviſed; yet weighty reaſons determined us to prefer thoſe which we have adopted. In the firſt place, it appeared to us a conduct becoming the character theſe colonies have ever ſuſtained, to perform, even in the midſt of the unnatural diſtreſſes and imminent dangers that ſurround them, every act of loyalty; and therefore, we were induced to offer once more to his Majeſty, the petitions of his faithful and oppreſſed ſubjects in America. Secondly, regarding with the tender affection, which we know to be ſo univerſal among our countrymen, the people of the kingdom from which we derive our original, we could not forbear to regulate our ſteps by an expectation of receiving full conviction, that the coloniſts are equally dear to them. Between theſe provinces and that body ſubſiſts the ſocial band, which we ardently wiſh *may never* be diſſolved, and which *cannot* be diſſolved, until their minds ſhall become *indiſputably hoſtile*, or their *inattention* ſhall permit thoſe who are thus hoſtile, to perſiſt in proſecuting with the powers of the realm the deſtructive meaſures already operating againſt the coloniſts; and in either caſe, ſhall reduce the latter to ſuch a ſituation, that they ſhall be compelled to renounce every regard, but that of ſelf-preſervation. Notwithſtanding the vehemence with which affairs have been impelled, they have not yet reached that fatal point. We do not incline to accelerate their motion, already alarmingly rapid; we have choſen a method of oppoſition, that does not preclude a hearty reconciliation with our fellow-citizens on the other ſide the Atlantic. We deeply deplore the urgent neceſſity that preſſes us to an immediate interruption of commerce, that may prove injurious to them. We truſt they will acquit us of any unkind intentions towards them, by reflecting that we ſubject ourſelves to ſimilar inconveniences; that we are driven by the hands of violence into unexperienced, and unexpected public convulſions, and that we are contending for freedom, ſo often contended for by our anceſtors.

The people of England will ſoon have an opportunity of declaring their ſentiments concerning our cauſe. In their piety, generoſity and good ſenſe, we repoſe high confidence; and cannot, upon a review of paſt events, be perſuaded, that *they*, the defenders of true religion, and the aſſerters of the rights of mankind, will take part againſt their affectionate proteſtant brethren in the colonies, in favour of *our open* and *their own ſecret* ſecret enemies; whoſe intrigues, for ſeveral years paſt, have been wholly exerciſed in ſapping the foundations of civil and religious liberty.

Another reaſon, that engaged us to prefer the commercial mode of oppoſition, aroſe from an aſſurance, that this mode will prove efficatious, if it be perſiſted in with fidelity and virtue; and that your conduct will be influenced by thoſe laudable principles, cannot be queſtioned. Your own ſalvation and that of your poſterity now depends upon yourſelves. You have already ſhown that you entertain a proper ſenſe of the bleſſings you are ſtriving to retain. Againſt the temporary inconveniences you may ſuffer from a ſtoppage of trade, you will weigh in the oppoſite balance, the endleſs miſeries you and your deſcendants muſt endure from an eſtabliſhed arbitrary power. You will not forget the honour of your country, that muſt from your behaviour take its title in the eſtimation of the world, to glory, or to ſhame; and you will, with the deepeſt attention, reflect, that if the peaceable mode of oppoſition recommended by us, be broken and rendered ineffectual, as your cruel and haughty miniſterial enemies, from a contemptuous opinion of your firmneſs, inſolently predict will be the caſe, you muſt inevitably be reduced to chooſe, either a more dangerous conteſt, or a final, ruinous, and infamous ſubmiſſion.

Motives thus cogent; ariſing from the emergency of your unhappy condition, muſt excite your utmoſt diligence and zeal, to give all poſſible energy to the pacific meaſures calculated for your relief: but we think ourſelves bound in duty to obſerve to you, that the ſcheme agitated againſt theſe colonies, have been ſo conducted, as to render it prudent, that you ſhould extend your views to the moſt unhappy events and be in all reſpects prepared for every contingency. Above all things we earneſtly entreat you, with devotion of ſpirit, penitence of heart, and amendment of life, to humble yourſelves and implore the favour of Almighty God. And we fervently beſeech his divine goodneſs, to take you into his gracious protection.

By the Harriott *Packet, Capt.* Lee, *who is arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices to the 10th of September, viz.*

LONDON, Auguſt 22.

Sept. 6. A compact is lately ſign'd between our Court and that of the three Northern Powers; by which, in caſe of a continental War, they have ſtipulated to furniſh Great Britain between them with 60,000 men, ſo that there will be no neceſſity to ſend a man out of England.

A letter from Edingburg ſays, accounts are received in town of a revolution in Ruſſia; the Empreſs is ſaid to be dethroned and impriſoned, and the Grand Duke placed in her ſtead.

Advice is ſaid to be received, that three Spaniſh men of war had ſunk a Portugueſe frigate off the Canary iſlands and all on board periſhed.

By a letter from Liſbon to a gentlemen at Weſtminſter, we learn that a ſquadron of 7 Spaniſh men of war of the line and a frigates, have been cruizing off that port for ſome time paſt.

On Saturday orders were ſent to Portſmouth and Plimouth, for the guardſhips to be mann'd to their full compliment, both ſailors and marines.

It is not ſettled when the Parliament is to meet, but a Council will be held the latter end of this week, when it is expected a Proclamation will be iſſued for calling them together early in November.

Sept. 8. The following, it is ſaid, is the foundation of the diſpute between the courts of Madrid & Liſbon, when the late diſturbance happened in Spaniſh America, about two years ago, a great many of the principal inhabitants of Chiloe, after been driven from their native ſettlements, croſſed the river Plata, and took ſhelter in the Portugueſe ſettlement of St. Salvador, where tho' their perſons were ſuffered to be free, they were ſtripp'd of all their effects. About a twelve month after, a general pacification being concluded between the Indians and Spaniards, theſe Chiefs went back to their own country, and complained of the uſage they received of the Portugueſe, which the court of Madrid is now contending. It appears that St. Salvador, and all the lands as far as Cape Thomas, did originally belong to the Spaniards.

On Monday a meſſenger was ſent with diſpatches to the commiſſioners of Portſmouth and Plymouth with orders for fitting out ſix ſhips of the line.

Sept. 10. Yeſterday a meſſenger was ſent off to Lord Manſfield at Paris; and another with ſome to Lord Grantham at Madrid.

An Evening Paper ſays, " We are aſſured from good authority, that Gen. Charlton is gone over to his government of Quebec, with poſitive orders to embody 30,000 Roman Catholick Canadians immediately as a militia, who are to be under the ſame military law as regular troops.

A letter from Madrid, of Aug. 15th, ſays, " It is really amazing to behold the aſſiduity and diligence with which the Spaniards are making their great preparations both by land and ſea, which fully proves their intentions of carrying on the war they are going to engage in with the utmoſt ſpirit. Recruits are raiſing in every province and General O'Reilly has juſt marched with a large body of horſe and foot to form a camp near the frontiers of Portugal; and in a few days a manifeſto of war will be publiſhed."

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.

A correſpondent obſerves, that an old ingenious mechanic having taken under his ſerious conſideration the many audacious inſults given by the ſoldiery to the good people of the town of Boſton fired with the love of liberty and the preſervation of his countrymen, he ſet himſelf to work, and has compleated an engine that will throw five hundred gallons of melted brimſtone, in the ſpace of one minute, to the diſtance of one hundred and twenty yards. It is judged by every perſon ſkilled in mechaniſm, who has ſeen this uncommonly curious conſtructed machine perform, that it will do more execution, in one hour, than any twelve pieces of the beſt cannon planted on Boſton-Neck. This moſt extraordinary *phyſical* implement of war, it is ſaid, will ſpeedily be ſent to our brave ſuffering brethren in the town of Boſton, and which, if it doth not entirely remove General Gage's *horn-work*, will, it is probable, effectually ſtop a certain infectious diſeaſe, by curing the ſcabby *miniſterial gang* of their *itching diſorder*.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated September 3 1774.

" The tools of adminiſtration, are at preſent more than uſually calm; a calm that perhaps may be only a prelude to a ſtorm; they are anxiouſly waiting a reſult of the Congreſs, and judging of the Americans, by themſelves, were ſo ſanguine in their expectations that the terror of their armaments would ſo frighten you into ſubmiſſion to their edict, that they cannot yet relate their idea, but ſtill expect you to beg mercy, cap in hand. An expreſs was ſent to General Amherſt, who had a private conference, but the reſult is not known. It is ſaid that it was propoſed to him to go with 1000 Hanoverians to America, or the 31 regiment of the guards, &c. and that Sir William Draper is appointed a Governor and is going with troops (it is ſuppoſed) to New-York. Murray is gone to France, many think, to concert meaſures with the French court againſt America, or to bring in the Pretender. It is whiſper'd that the friends at court will themſelves invite him, and lay the blame on the Americans;—a ſimilar conduct has been purſued with regard to the Indies, and with ſome of your colony diſputes about patents and boundaries.

" Many of your friends here are horribly afraid that ſome of the baits laid by the miniſtry to enſlave you will ſucceed. It is ſaid many of your leading men will be tempted by lucrative places, as agents or contractors for government, in the purchaſe of wheat and other neceſſary articles; which, beſide raiſing domeſtic enemies (the moſt dangerous of any among yourſelves, (will anſwer the double purpoſe of reducing you to poverty (in the midſt of plenty) and then to ſlavery. Beſides, it is propoſed to lay many tempting advantages in the way of thoſe who join in the ſcheme, from which all other are to be excluded; in ſhort, your virtue will be tried to the utmoſt, by thoſe whoſe long practice and experience in all the arts of corruption, will be but two likely to enſure them ſucceſs, and will make it neceſſary to exert your utmoſt vigilance to guard againſt deception, and eſpecially that you be not betrayed by thoſe in whom you may confide among yourſelves.

Your committee diſputes have been publiſhed in all the papers, over and over, and have been diſadvantageous to your cauſe. Lord Chatham and all your friends, are anxiouſly concerned at your critical ſituation; but your unanimity and the ſpirit and propriety of your reſolutions, rejoiced the hearts of every friend to conſtitutional freedom, and has done the higheſt honour to America. Maintain your firmneſs and unanimity, and depend upon Heaven for ſucceſs; hope nothing from the people here—but if you perſevere—we ſhall ſoon join you by thouſands; more and more daily eſpouſe your cauſe, and I believe it will ſhortly be as much ours as yours. It will not be worth while to ſend here any deputies from the Congreſs, they would only be inſulted and treated with contempt; but at home they may do all the buſineſs effectually. I expect 1500 reſpectable people of conſiderable property, will ſhortly remove to reſide in America, but the Miniſtry, in order to diſcourage emigration, are endeavouring to make living there as uneaſy as it is here, &c.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Auguſt 27, 1774.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

" I add theſe few lines to aſſure you, that the Miniſtry have extended the influence of the Treaſury, to America.—People have been conſulted here, to know who are the fitteſt objects of bribery, and moſt powerful to create diviſions among you.—Warrants have been granted to the Secretary of State, for America, expreſsly *for ſecret ſervice*—What can it be for but to corrupt and divide?

P. S. Publiſh the above inſtantly, 'tis true and ought to be known."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Correſpondent in New-York.

" Something has been done, or intended to be done by Adminiſtration to divide the principal Merchants of New-York—I do not know preciſely the ſum to be given, but you may riſque your Life upon it, that the Treaſury has been open to ſome of the leading Men among you,—the Miniſter has taken great pains to learn who are beſt worth his Purchaſe,—you muſt Gueſs who are his Objects, by the Actions and Conduct of the Slaves he has made,—watch them attentively and you will find them out——They are the firſt Claſs with Reſpect to Family and Fortune; be therefore on your Guard, and truſt only in the Spirit of the People at large."

The embarraſſments occaſioned to adminiſtration, by the refractory behaviour of the King of Spain, who is on the point of denouncing war againſt Portugal, and of quarrelling with the Engliſh nation, will be greatly increaſed on the arrival of the Scarborough man of War, which ſailed from Boſton the 5th of September, with his Excellency General Gage's diſpatches, preſently after the memorable alarm, which for a few days occaſioned great agitations in the eaſtern provinces.

Mr. Thomas Charles Williams, who arrived here yeſterday in the ſhip Samſon, Capt. Coupar, from London, is extremely uneaſy at a report being ſpread, that he ſhipped the Tea lately deſtroyed at Annapolis in Maryland, as mentioned in this day's paper. He aſſures the public the ſaid report is groundleſs, and intreats they will ſuſpend their opinion upon that matter a few days, when he hopes to give them the fulleſt proofs of his innocence.

October 31. Letters from London ſay, " A War with Spain is daily expected, the Britiſh Miniſter at the Spaniſh Court having informed his Catholic Majeſty, that in Caſe he attacked the Portugueſe, an Engliſh Fleet would immediately pay a Viſit to the Port of Cadiz."

BOSTON, *November* 7.

The Grand Continental Congreſs which met at Philadelphia the 5th of September laſt, broke up on Wedneſday the 26th of October; the Delegates from this Province, are expected to arrive in Town on Wedneſday next.——The Proceedings of this Congreſs containing Extracts from their Votes and Proceedings, viz. the Bill of Rights, a Liſt of Grievances, the Aſſociation, an Addreſs to the People of Great-Britain, and a Memorial to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh American Colonies, will ſoon be publiſhed.

MARRIED] *James Urquhart*, Eſq; a Captain in the 14th Regiment, to Miſs *Hannah Flucker*, Daughter of the Hon. *Thomas Flucker*, Eſq; Secretary of this Province.

(For the Letter to General Gage from the Grand Congreſs, the Addreſs to him from the Provincial Congreſs—and the Deſtruction of the Tea at Maryland, ſee laſt Page.)

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9 See List of Governors, in England page 540. (3) See Page 571, 577, 586, 595. (4) See Index, under Men of War. See Index, under Repolves. (5) See the Account of the rising of the Country, on the Index to find. X See Index, under Sea. 9 See Index, under Congreſs, Provincial. Signed by the whole Number, See the liſt No. 588. ◇ See Index, under Congreſs Continental. ‖ See Liſt of Governors. ¶ See Index, under petitions. ⁂ See declaration of independancy, No. 9 ‖. (2) See Index under Engagements, & Army Britiſh.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in Boston, dated Sept. 1, 1774.

"—I have been a Tour upwards of 1500 Miles —I do assure you in my whole Travels I have found two out of three in Favour of Boston, and the People in general seem to be much pleas'd that you make such a steady Stand. The People on this Side the Water ever expected you would have submitted immediately; the Ministry are much disappointed, and by what I can gather they much repent of what has been done. I have heard it's a Plan of ——, and was determined to gain the Point. I tell them that they may break the Necks of the Bostonians, but they never will bend them; nothing but a steady Stand will bring Matters to rights. I shan't embark any Goods until I find Matters are settled to the Satisfaction of this Country and America. The Friends of America increases daily. I am in hopes a Subscription will be set on Foot for Boston, I urge it very strongly."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of the Law in London, to a Correspondent in this Town.

I AM greatly concerned for the late attempts that have been made on this side the water against the *natural rights* of the English American Subjects, and of the people of your Town in particular: But I have some Satisfaction however, in finding (upon the most careful Examination of the best Authorities) that the new Acts are totally *null and void* in themselves, from their defects in the fundamental Principles of Law: And I now employ all the Time that I can spare (which is indeed but very little) in preparing a Tract concerning the *Eternal Law which limits Legislature*; wherein I trust I shall prove my assertion.

[*This Pamphlet is now printed, and may be had of the Printers hereof.*

The People of Boston I hope will continue most strictly to maintain their *loyalty* and *constitutional allegiance to the British Crown*, at the same time that they assert their natural liberty. I hope also that they will most carefully avoid every act of violence on their part, however they may think themselves obliged to prepare for a legal defence of their Rights.——Rights did I say!—No People have *any right* or just title to *Liberty*, who tolerate among them the slavery and oppression either of strangers or of white servants; for slavery has ever been providentially the just punishment of such *tyranny!* Let the American subjects therefore "put away *the accursed thing* from among them" (if they hope for the divine blessing) that they, themselves, may have a just and clear title to *natural liberty*; because the first principle of *eternal law* (next to the love of God) is "to do as we would be done by."——

On Friday Evening last, in pursuing a Person who had been guilty of breaking the Peace in Charlestown, a Barrel and Bag of Tea were stumbled on, which were immediately carried to the Training-Field, and committed to the Flames; after they were consumed, (and the Boys which a Bonfire commonly draws, dispersed,) it was suggested there was more in the same Place; a Search was made, and enough found to fill a large Hogshead, which was conveyed to a Place called the Green, before Cape-Breton Tavern, and a Quantity of Faggots being laid round it, they were set on Fire, and the whole consumed. Every Thing was conducted with such Stillness and Order, that many People knew nothing of it untill the next Morning. It is supposed the Quantity consumed was between 4 & 500 Weight.

N. B. We learn that a Gentleman belonging to Newbury-Port, was very active in the Demolition of the above Tea.

I send you here a little Book,
for you to look upon;
That you may see your Father's Face,
Now he is dead and gone.

"I Must own, Sir, I can see but one Reason for raising at this present Juncture, this additional Number of Troops, and that is to strengthen the Hands of the Minister against the next Elections by giving him the Power of disposing of *Commissions* to the *Sons*, Brothers, Nephews, Cousins, and Friends of such as have Interest in Boroughs into some of which perhaps, Troops may be sent to procure the free Election of their Members, in Imitation of the late Czarina sending her Troops into Poland to secure the free Election of a King.

"But still there is one Thing more fatal than all I have yet named that *must be* the Consequence of so great a Body of Troops being kept on Foot in *England*, and *will be the finishing Stroke to all our Liberties*. For as the Towns in *England* will not be able much longer to contain Quarters for them, most of those who keep public Houses being near ruined by Soldier's billeted on them; so *on Pretence of the Necessity of it*, Barracks will be built for quartering them, which will be as so many Fortresses WITH STRONG GARRISONS IN THEM, erected in all Parts of *England*, WHICH CAN TEND TO NOTHING, but by Degrees to subdue and enslave the Kingdom.

"But if ever this Scheme should be attempted, it will be incumbent on every *Englishman* to endeavour to prevent it by *all* Methods, and as it would be *the last Stand* that could be ever made for our Liberties, rather than suffer it to be put in Execution, IT WOULD BE OUR DUTY TO DRAW OUR SWORDS, AND NEVER PUT THEM UP, till *our Liberties were secured*, and the *Authors of our intended slavery brought to condign Punishment*.—I hope I shall be forgiven if during the Debates I shall take the Liberty of speaking again; for *I am determined to fight Inch by Inch*, every Proposition that tends, as I think this does, to the enslaving my Country."

Lord Viscount GAGE (*Father of his Excellency General* GAGE) *his Speech in* 1739. *Parlia. Deb. book* 11. *p.* 388. *See* Montil. *on standing Armies.*

Messrs. EDES and GILL,

Please to insert the following in your next.

MANY able pens have shewn the inconvenience and danger arising to communities from standing armies in time of peace; the absolute dependance of both officers & soldiers on the Prince under whom they serve, of the subalterns and soldiers on their superiors gives such weight to the commander in chief as can not be balanced by the disinterested honesty, wealth or influence of the best men in any community. Nay however *undesigning* the Prince, however humane and prudent the commander of such forces, the following facts will demonstrate the danger of stationing large bodies of them in populous places. One Daniel Wiswal after having been legally warned out of Charlestown, removed to Boston with his Family, and on the 4th of May 1774 (before any Troops arrived there) at the solicitation of the Selectmen of Boston, grounded on his keeping an infamous house, and not being an inhabitant of said town, a warrant was granted by Esq; for removing him and his family to the place from whence they came, this warrant was committed to Mr. Jonathan Bennet a constable of Boston, who repeatedly requested Wiswal to remove without subjecting himself to the disgrace of being carried out which he as often promised, relying upon which promises Bennet delayed executing his warrant until Wiswal's growing enormities, supplying the guard at the ferry with liquor, by which they were often kept all night intoxicated, insulting, wounding and endangering the lives of peaceable passengers, his wife's openly entertaining notorious prostitutes, thereby encouraging & inciting youth to those vices it is apt enough of itself to indulge in, induced the Selectmen to order their immediate removal; accordingly on the first inst. Mr. Bennet went to their house with proper assistance, and being told that Wiswal was in the camp informed his wife that he should remove as many of the family as he could find; after many frivolous excuses she pretended to send a boy for a ridinghood (but in reality to inform her husband of what was transacting), for the constable growing impatient she pulled her ridinghood out of a drawer, and with her child and an apprentice went with him to Charlestown, where while she was delivering to the constable of Charlestown her husband attended by a Serjeant and six Privates, appeared at the Door, Wiswall asking if his Wife was there, she reply'd, yes Deary, and escaping from the Constables, got among the Soldiers, who were immediately ordered to Prime and Load; the Serjeant then addressing himself to the people and advising them to take it patiently carried her off in triumph; the occasion of this extraordinary military manœuvre was this, as soon as Wiswall heard of his wife's situation, he apply'd to Lieut. Col. Walcot of the 5th regiment, informing him that his house had been beset by a mob, and his wife and child taken out of it, for no other reason than because he had made a few pair of shoes for the soldiers, upon which Col. Walcot rather hastily ordered the above party for their relief, thus by the villainous misrepresentation of an obscure person, and the credulity and suddeness of Col. Walcot many valuable lives might have been lost, had not the constables prudently prefer'd an application to the General for redress, to the calling in that assistance the 'posse comitatus were ready to afford them——

Upon laying the matter before General Gage the next Day he expressed his disapprobation of the steps taken by the military, and desired the Selectmen to continue their exertions in suppressing disorderly houses; Col. Walcot also expressed his sorrow for the step he had so imprudently taken, with an assurance that he would carefully avoid every thing of the kind in future; the Woman was peaceably conveyed to Charlestown, and from thence to Cambridge.

On Monday last died of a consumptive Disorder; and on Thursday was decently interr'd, Mr. JOHN BOX, aged 75 Years, who for upwards of 40 Years was an eminent Ropemaker in this Town; he was a Man of a fair unblemish'd Character, strictly just in his Dealings; a constant Attender of divine Worship; several Years (in Turn) a Warden at King's Chapel and one of the Vestry, an Assistant and promoter to the rebuilding that Church; he was no medler in Politicks, yet a Well-Wisher to the Public Welfare, he loved Order and condemned too great a stretch of Power; much Esteemed by his worthy Acquaintance and by the Public in general, he was a tender and affectionate Husband and Parent.——The ancient and honorable Society of Free Masons, conducted his Body to the Burial-Place, in Token of a tender Regard, to their worthy deceased Brother.——He has left a Wife and several Children of Adult Age to mourn the Loss of a Husband and Parent.

Leicester, October 24, 1774.—On Monday last departed this Life, greatly lamented, Mrs. *Elizabeth Henshaw*, the pious and amiable Consort of *Daniel Henshaw*, Esq; of this Town. Her Life a Blessing, and her End Peace. Her Remains were decently interr'd on Thursday last.

This is to notify the Public, That the Charlestown Stage Coach, No. 1, which heretofore set off from Mr. Woart's Tavern in Charlestown at 8 o' Clock, for Salem, will, for the future, set off at 9 o'Clock every Day in the Week, Sunday excepted, and another from Mr. Goodhue's in Salem, return to Charlestown.

Robert Wyer, Sailmaker,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, That he is removed his Loft from the Head of Rowe's Wharff, to the new Loft lately built on Hallowell's Ship-Yard, where they may depend on being served with Fidelity and Dispatch, as usual.

N. B. Said Wyer would take a Boy as an Apprentice, that can be well recommended.

The Copartnership of *Brown* and *Shattuck* will be mutually Dissolved the 14th Instant.—Those who have any Demands on said Company, are desired to send in their Accounts; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate Payment.

All Persons having Demands on the Estate of *Joseph* and *Joseph Wheeler*, jun. of Boston, deceas'd, and those who are Indebted to said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to John Lucas, Administrator in Order to Settlement.

Town and Country Store,
At the Head of Dock-Square.
WARD & FENNO
SELL West-India, and a great Variety of other Goods, CHEAP ENOUGH.

A few Tubs very good BUTTER to be Sold by JOSIAH WATERS and SON, in Ann-Street.

To be Sold or Lett, and may be entered upon immediately.
A House and about Four Acrcs of Land in Dorchester, about four Miles from Boston) with every Accommodation suitable for a Gentleman. Enquire of JOHN VASSALL.

JOHN GRAHAM,
HAS just Imported a large Quantity of Old Jamaica Spirits of the best kind, and will be Sold by the Hogshead, Barrel or less Quantity if required, Coffee and Chocolate, &c.
The above will be Sold at reasonable Rates for Cash, at his Store on Wendel's Wharf, near the South Battery Fort-Hill.

To be Sold at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King-Street, Boston.
At Publick Vendue,
On THURSDAY the First Day of *December* next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.
The following Lots of Land, viz.
Lot No. 20, called a 10 Mile back Lot, on the West side of Kennebeck-River, containing about 4800 Acres.
Lot marked F. 2. in the first Range of Lots, containing about 6000 Acres (exclusive of settlers Lots interspersed) being near one Mile wide, and fifteen Miles long, and fronting on Kennebeck-River, on the West side of it, about ten Miles above Fort-Halifax, to be divided and sold in two Parts.
A Lot to the Northward of ditto, and fronting on little Norridgwalk-River, about 3200 Acres.
Lot marked B D. 1. in the second Range of Lots, about six Miles above Norridgwalk, on the West side of Kennebeck-River, and fronting thereon, containing about 7000 Acres, (exclusive of Settlers Lots interspersed) being 1 Mile wide, and 15 Miles long.
Lot marked C. A 1. in the third Range of Lots, near the Falls of Coriontonka, about 12 Miles above Norridgwalk, on the West side of Kennebeck-River, and fronting thereon, containing about 7000 Acres, (exclusive of Settlers Lots interspersed) being 1 Mile wide and 15 Miles long.
Three Lots of Land, viz. Lot No. 32, on the East side of Kennebeck-River, about a Mile above Fort-Western—No. 86, on the East side of said River, about 9 Miles above Fort-Western: and Lot No. 20, on the West side of said River, about 1 Mile and ½ above Fort-Western, containing 400 Acres each.
Also all the Islands in Cobbiseconte Pond, and all the Islands in Kennebeck-River above Fort-Halifax.
For further Particulars enquire of HENRY ALLINE, jun. at his Office in King-Street, Boston.
Boston, November 2d, 1774.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.
Fifteen Whites. Three Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Fourteen.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

Monday, 25 min. aft.	2	Friday, 8 min. after.	6
Tuesday, 23 min. aft.	3	Saturday, 56 min. aft.	7
Wednesday, 19 m. aft.	4	Lord's Day, 39 m. af.	6
Thursday, 15 min. aft.	5	Moon's Full	Q. 10 Day.

* See under Town of Boston, in index. † See index, under donations. ‖ See List of Grievances, pa. 971. ‡ See Port Act, pa. 499.—Act for altering the Charter, pa. 532.—Fait for administ. of Justice, pa. 509. ? Vid. Index, under Gen. ¶ To General Gage. ** See Index, under Troops.

The following is a Copy of the Letter from the Grand American Congress to General Gage, viz.

SIR, PHILADELPHIA, *October* 10, 1774.

THE inhabitants of Boston have informed us, the representatives of his Majesty's faithful subjects in all the colonies from Nova-Scotia to Georgia, that, the fortifications erecting within that town, the frequent invasions of private property, and the repeated insults they receive from the soldiery, have given them great reason to suspect a plan is formed very destructive to them, and tending to overthrow the liberties of America.

Your Excellency cannot be a stranger to the sentiments of America, with respect to the acts of parliament, under the execution of which those unhappy people are oppressed; the approbation universally expressed of the conduct, and the determined resolution of the colonies, for the preservation of their common rights, to unite in their opposition to those acts. In consequence of those sentiments, they have appointed us the guardians of their rights and liberties; and we are under the deepest concern, that whilst we are pursuing every dutiful and peaceable measure, to procure a cordial and effectual reconciliation between Great-Britain and the colonies, your Excellency should proceed in a manner that bears so hostile an appearance, and which even those oppressive acts do not warrant.

We intreat your Excellency to consider, what a tendency this conduct must have to irritate and force a people, however well disposed to peaceable measures, into hostilities, which may prevent the endeavours of this Congress to restore a good understanding with the parent state, and may involve us in the horrors of a civil war.

In order therefore, to quiet the minds and remove the reasonable jealousies of the people, that they may not be driven to a state of desperation, being fully persuaded of their peaceable disposition towards the King's troops could they be assured of their own safety, we hope, Sir, you will discontinue the fortifications in and about Boston, prevent any further invasions of private property, restrain the irregularities of the soldiers, and give orders that the communication between the town and the country, may be open, unmolested and free.

Signed by order and in behalf of the General Congress.

To his Excellency Thomas Gage, Esq; P. R. President.

In Provincial Congress, (1) October 29, 1774.

Ordered, That Captain Heath, Captain White, Captain Gardner, Mr. Cheever, and Mr. Devens, *be a* Committee, to wait upon his Excellency with the following Message. JOHN HANCOCK, Pres.

May it please your Excellency,

THE province having been repeatedly alarmed at your Excellency's unusual and warlike preparations, since your arrival into it, and having by this Congress indulged a reasonable expectation, that you would desist from, and demolish your fortifications on Boston-neck; it must afford matter of astonishment, not only to the province, but the whole continent, that you should treat our importunate applications with manifest insensibility and disregard. The Congress are possessed of a writing with your signature, which purports itself to be a message to this body, although addressed to sundry gentlemen by name, who officiating as our committee presented an address to your Excellency. We are surprised at your saying that "what we call a fortress, unless annoyed, will annoy nobody," when from your acquaintance with the constitution of Britain, and of the province, over which you have been by his Majesty commissioned to preside, you must know that barely keeping a standing army in the province, in time of peace, without consent of the Representatives, is against law, and must be considered as a great grievance to the subjects; a grievance which this people could not with due regard to their freedom endure, was there not reason to hope that his Majesty, upon being undeceived, would order redress? Is it not astonishing then, Sir, that you should have ventured to erect a fortress, by whatever name your Excellency is pleased to call it, which put it in the power of the standing army, which you command, to cut off communication between the country and the capital of this province, to imprison the many thousand inhabitants of the town of Boston, to insult and destroy them upon the least, or even without any provocation, and which is evidently a continual annoyance to that oppressed community, "unless annoyed will annoy nobody?"

A retrospect of your Excellency's conduct since your late residence in this province, we conclude will convince you of that truth, the mere hinting of which you tell us is highly exasperating as well as ungenerous. We presume your Excellency will not deny, that you have exerted yourself to execute the acts made to subvert the constitution of the province. Although your Excellency's connections with a ministry inimical to the province, and your being surrounded with men of the worst political principles, preclude a prospect of your fully exerting toward this province, your wonted benevolence and humanity; yet, Sir, we pray you to indulge your social virtues so far as to consider the necessary feelings of this people under the hand of oppression. Have not invasions of private property by your Excellency been *repeatedly* made at Boston? Have not the inhabitants of Salem, whilst peaceably assembled for concerting measures to preserve their freedom, and unprepared to defend themselves, been in imminent danger from your troops? Have you not by removing the ammunition of the province, and by all other means in your power endeavoured to put it in a state utterly defenceless? Have you not expressly declared, that resentment might be justly expected "from your troops, merely in consequence of a refusal of some inhabitants of the province to supply them with property undeniably their own? Surely these are questions founded on incontestible facts, which we think must prove that while the avowed enemies of Great-Britain and the colonies, are protected by your Excellency, the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of the province, who are real friends to the British constitution, are greatly endangered, whilst under the controul of your standing army.

It must be matter of grief to every true Briton that the honor of British troops is sullied by the infamous errand on which they are sent to America; and whilst in the unjust cause in which you are engaged, menaces will never produce submission from the people of this province. Your Excellency as well as the army, can only preserve your honour by refusing to submit to the most disgraceful prostitution of subserving plans so injurious to this people, so notoriously iniquitous and cruel. Your Excellency professes to be solicitous for preserving union and harmony between Great Britain and the colonies, and we sincerely hope that you will distinguish yourself, by exertions for this purpose; for should you be an instrument of involving in a civil war this oppressed and injured land, it must forever deprive you of that tranquillity, which finally bids adieu to those, whose hands have been polluted with innocent blood. —Your Excellency reminds us of the spirit of the British nation; we partake, we rejoice in her honours, and especially revere her for her great national virtues: We hope she will never veil her glory, or hazard success by exerting that spirit in support of tyranny.

Your Excellency's strange misconception of facts, is not less conspicuous in the close of your message, than in many other parts of it. You have suggested that the conduct of the province, for supporting the constitution, is an instance of its violation—to declare the truth relative to this matter, must be a full vindication of our conduct therein: The powers placed in your Excellency for the good of the province to convene, sojourn, prorogue, and dissolve the General Court have been perverted to ruin and enslave the province,—while our constituents, the loyal subjects of his Majesty have been compelled for the laudable purposes of preserving the constitution, and therein their freedom, to obtain the wisdom of the province, in a way which is not only justifiable by reason, but under the present exigencies of the state, directed by the principles of the constitution itself; warranted by the most approved precedent and example, and sanctified by the British nation at the revolution, upon the strength and validity of which precedent, the whole British constitution now stands; his present Majesty wears his crown, and all subordinate officers hold their places; and although we are willing to put the most favourable construction on the warning you have been pleased to give us of the "rock on which we are," we beg leave to inform you, that our constituents do not expect that in the execution of that important trust, which they have reposed in us, we should be wholly guided by your advice, and we trust, Sir, that we shall not fail in our duty to our country, and loyalty to our King, or in a proper respect to your Excellency.

ANNAPOLIS, *(Maryland) October* 20.

THE brig Peggy Stewart, Captain Jackson, from London, having on board 17 packages, containing 2320 lb. of that detestable weed tea, arrived here on Friday last. The tea was consigned to Thomas Charles Williams & Company, merchants in this city. Those of the committee for Anne Arundel county who were in town, hearing of the arrival of said vessel, met in the afternoon, and were informed the said vessel had been entered in the forenoon of that day, *and the duty on the tea paid to the Collector, by Mr. Anthony Stewart, one of the Owners of said brig.*—Four only of the Committee being present, it was thought adviseable to call a Meeting of the People.—Notice was thereupon immediately given.—Many of the inhabitants, together with a number of gentlemen from Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and other counties, who were attending the provincial court, met, and having called before them the Importers and the Captain of the ship, together with the Deputy Collector—the question was moved and seconded, whether the tea should be landed in America or not? And the question being put, was unanimously determined in the negative. A committee of twelve persons was thereupon appointed to attend landing the other goods on board said vessel, and to prevent landing the tea. After which the meeting adjourned to Wednesday the 19th, at 2 o'clock. At which time the members of the committee, and other the inhabitants of the county, were requested to attend at this place. In consequence of this adjournment, a great number of very respectable gentlemen from Anne-Arundle, Baltimore, and Prince George's counties met here, and amongst others, 8 of the committee for Anne-Arundel county. Those of the committee proceeded to examine into the affair, calling before them Messrs. James and Joseph Williams, and Anthony Stewart, and also took into consideration, an offer made by said Williams's and Stewart, to destroy the tea, and make such concessions as might be satisfactory to the committee and the people assembled. The committee were of opinion, if the tea was destroyed by the voluntary act of the owners, and proper concessions made, that nothing further ought to be required. This their opinion being reported to the assembly, was not satisfactory to all present. Mr. Stewart then voluntarily offered to burn the vessel and the tea in her, and that proper acknowledgments should be made and published in the Maryland Gazette. Those acknowledgments were accordingly made, and are as follows.

"We James Williams, Joseph Williams, and Anthony Stewart, do severally acknowledge, that we have committed a most daring insult, and act of the most pernicious tendency to the liberties of America; we the said Williams's in *importing the tea*, and said Stewart *in paying the duty thereon*, and thereby deservedly incurred the displeasure of the people now convened, and all others interested in the preservation of the constitutional rights and liberties of North-America, do ask pardon for the same; and we solemnly declare, for the future, that we never will infringe any resolution formed by the people for the salvation of their rights, nor will we do any act that may be injurious to the liberties of the people: and to shew our desire of living in amity with the friends to America, we do request this meeting, or as many as may choose to attend, to be present at any place where the people shall appoint, & we will there commit to the flames, or otherwise destroy, as the people may choose, the detestable article which has been the cause of this our misconduct."

ANTHONY STEWART,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

After which Mr. Stewart, and Messrs. James & Joseph Williams, owners of the tea, went on board said vessel with her sails and colours flying, and voluntarily set fire to the tea, and in a few hours, the whole, together with the vessel, was consumed in the presence of a great number of spectators. *Annapolis, Oct.* 28th, 1774.

The committee for Anne-Arundel county received information from Baltimore, that a considerable quantity of tea was expected on board the Generous Friends, Captain Nairne: The ship arrived on Saturday evening the 15th inst. and on examination, it did not appear by the cockets, or entry at the collector's office, that any tea had been on board. It appeared by a letter to Mr. Hodgkin, that six chests of tea had been shipped, and that Captain Nairne refused to sail from London until the tea was re-landed, for which conduct Captain Nairne had the thanks of the committee.

By Order, JOHN DUCKET, Clk. Com.

New-Castle Coals

Just Imported at 12 Dollars per Chaldron; Coffee in Tierces at 10*d.* per lb. good red Port Wine in Quarter Casks at £.8.——A few Dozen of Philadelphia Porter, the first ever exported from that Place, and little, if any Thing, inferior to the London Porter, at 21*s.* 4*d.* per Dozen, to be sold at Minet's T, adjoining the Long-Wharf. Enquire at said T of Lewis Gray, or at Store No. 20 on the Long Wharff. 21 *Oct.* 1774.

ANY Person proving Property in a Cable and Two Anchors taken up in the River St. Lawrence, may have them by applying to the Printers and paying Salvage.

Taken up last Week a Canoe

almost new. The Owner by applying to the Printers may have her again, paying Charges.

JUST RE-PRINTED, (Price 8*d.* L. M.) And to be Sold by *Z. Fowle*, near Charlestown Ferry, *S. Willis*, in Marshall's-Lane, and *E. Steel*, Boston.

A faithful Testimony to *New-England*,

By the following celebrated Authors, viz.

I. Mr. *Jonathan Mitchell*, extracted from an Instrument of his, dated December 31, 1662.

II. Mr. *John Higginson*, stated in a Sermon to the General Court, May 27, 1663.

III. Hon. *William Stoughton*, Esq; in a Sermon preached by him, in the Audience of the General-Court, April 1663.

IV. The Testimony finished by Dr. *Increase Mather*, who says, I do now with my dying Hand sign my concurrence to the above.——This Book is really worth perusal, it exhibits a recognition of our Father's pious Errand in his Wilderness.

THE Treasurer of the Province, as well from a sense of Duty to the Public, as from Friendship to the Sheriffs of the several Counties, hereby calls upon them respectively, forthwith to bring into the *Treasury* such *Public Monies* as they have now in their hands; and such further Sums as soon as they shall receive any, by Virtue of Executions which he has issued against *defective Constables* or *Collectors*; notwithstanding any advice they have received to the contrary, from any *Bodies of Men*, who cannot legally controul them, however numerous or respectable they may be, as they would avoid incurring the penalties of the *Provincial Statute* of the 12th of GEORGE the III in that Case made and provided. The Paragraphs of the *Statute* run thus, "Be it further enacted, That all Executions that shall be issued by the "Province Treasurer against any Constable or Collector to "aforesaid, shall be made returnable, and shall be returned accordingly, together with the Monies he has or may receive thereon (if any) into the Treasurer's Office within six "Months from the Day of the Date of said Execution, on "Penalty of eighteen per Cent. per Annum

"And be it further enacted, That all executions that "have been or may be hereafter issued by the Treasurer or "Receiver General against any Constable or Collector which "have been or may be delivered to the Sheriff of any County "within the Province; and the Constable or Collector "against whom the same hath been or shall be issued, doth "make default in Payment of the whole Sum of such Execution; in such Case the Sheriff shall return said Execution into the Treasurer's Office within six Months from the "Date of said Executions, with his Doings thereon, on Penalty of Twenty Pounds."

However the SHERIFFS may flatter themselves (that from the present *State of Government*) they may escape with Impunity, yet the Time may come when all *Laws* shall have their full Operation, when it will not avail them to plead the *general Issue*, and give the resolutions of any *Bodies of Men*, inferior in Dignity and power to the *Great and General Assembly of this Province*, as special Matter of Evidence, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the *Authority* thereof. (a) (8)

But if the severity of the *law* will have no influence upon them, they ought to Consider that they have respectively Sworn, "That they shall truly acquit at the Treasury, all those of whom they shall any Thing receive of his *Majesty's* Debts," in which Public-Taxes are included they being specially granted to his *Majesty*.

The *Constables* of the several Towns in the *Province*, who are Collectors of Public Taxes, are hereby also reminded, that they are Sworn, "That they will faithfully, and with what speed they can, collect and levy all such Fines, Rates, Assessments and Sums of Money for which they shall have sufficient Warrants according to Law, rendering an Account thereof, and paying in the same according to the Directions in their Warrants."

Treasury-Office, the 31st October, 1774.

The Treasurer in addition to the above, hereby informs the delinquent *constables* and *collectors* of public taxes, that he shall very soon issue his warrants of distress against them, and that no receipts they may produce to the SHERIFFS from *Henry Gardner, Esq;* will operate to the discharge of the debts they respectively owe to the PROVINCE notwithstanding any assurance they may have to the contrary; he not having any *legal* or constitutional power to receive the public monies granted to his MAJESTY. When that gentleman shall have the suffrages of BOTH HOUSES, and be approved of by his EXCELLENCY as *Receiver General*, the Collectors of public taxes may account with him with safety: But at present the *risque* is too great for any prudent man to run.

"*Proceedings of the people of Wantastiquet, several English and domestic paragraphs, advertisements, &c. must be omitted for want of room.*

shall give Information of the said Theft to the Rev. Dr. Whittaker in Salem, or the Rev. Samuel Stillman in Boston, so that the Subscriber may have it, they shall be well rewarded, and all reasonable Charges paid by

JOHN MARTIN.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from me the Subscriber on Thursday the Twentieth of October Instant, a Negro Man named CÆSAR, about 26 Years Old, five Feet four Inches high: had on when he went away, a Green Ratteen Coat, Red Everlasting Jacket, White Linnen Breeches, Blue Yarn Stockings, he has a Mark or Scar over one of his Eyes, the little Finger of his left Hand is a little crooked by the Cut of a Sickle; it is suspected that some one enticed him by changing Cloaths or gave him a pass: Whoever will take up said Negro and return him to me, or cor fine him to any of his Majesty's Goals, so that he may be return'd to me, shall have the above Reward and all necessary Charges paid by

SIMEON HAZELTINE.

Hardwick, October 21, 1774.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street,* 1774.

(a) See under Congress Provincial. See pa. 595.
(2) See page 598.
(3) See Bill of Fright page 1653.
(4) See Index, under Gage.
(5) See Pa. 561.
See List of Grievances, pa. 971.
See Under Representatives of m. Bay & Council of &c & Towns, in index.
(6) See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2.
(7) See Sea, Acts pa. 735, Vol. 1.
See Index, under Sea.
(8) See Resolves of Pro Congress pa. 595, 604.

◊ See Index, under Congress Continental. See pa. 571, 577, 586, 595. See Post Act, pa. 498 — Act for altering the Charter, pa. 532 — for administering Justice, pa. 509. See under Resolves. ‡ See Index, under Town of Boston. ¥ See Index, under Donations. ¤ See Index, under Troops.